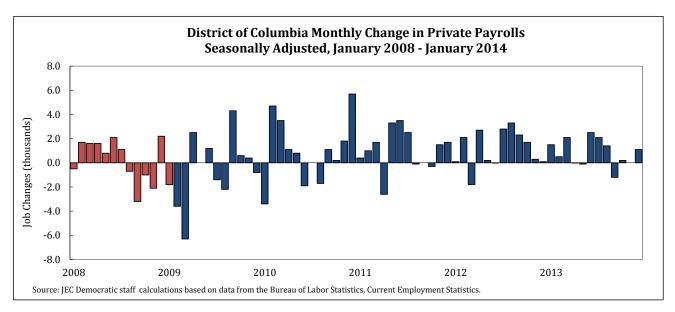
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through January 2014

JOBS

- In January, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 1,100 jobs. Over the past year, the District of Columbia private sector has added 10,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,800 jobs over the 12 months ending in January 2013.
- District of Columbia private-sector employers have added 51,800 jobs (an increase of 11.3 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In the District of Columbia, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: education and health services (21,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality (8,900 jobs) and professional and business services (8,800 jobs).
- The District of Columbia sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: natural resources, mining, and construction (41.5 percent), education and health services (19.8 percent) and leisure and hospitality (15.3 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 7.4 percent in January 2014, down 0.2 percentage point from December. The rate is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in August 2011.
- 27,200 District of Columbia residents were unemployed during January 2014, down from a recent high of 36,000 in August 2011. There are still 8,700 more people unemployed in the District of Columbia than when the recession begain.
- In the District of Columbia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,486 during January, down 23.6 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are up 10.0 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In the District of Columbia, exports totaled \$36 million in January and \$2.6 billion over the past year, up 27.8 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2013 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- District of Columbia exports over the past 12 months are up 111.1 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

Housing

- Home prices in the District of Columbia increased by 8.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2012 to the fourth quarter of 2013 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 18.3 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009 and are now 4.2 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 3,610 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in January 2014, an increase of 636.7 percent from December.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 276,000 units in January 2014, an increase of 10.4 percent from December 2013. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased by 5.1 percent to 1,680,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from December 2013 to January 2014.

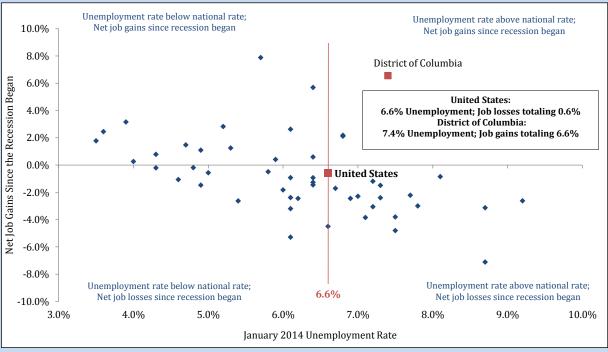
^{*} For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office: http://does.dc.gov/node/184512

How Does the District of Columbia Compare to the States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of the District of Columbia to the states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in the District of Columbia, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.6% and net job gains totaling 24.7% since the start of the recession.

DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rates	. January 2014	7.4%	6.6%
	January 2013	8.6%	7.9%
	January 2012	9.6%	8.2%
	January 2011	10.0%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	. 2013	5.9%	9.0%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	.2013	6.8%	6.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	. 2013	5.4%	9.0%
Median Household Income	2012	\$ 65,246	\$ 51,017
(2012 \$)	2007	\$ 56,237	\$ 55,627
Poverty Rate	. 2012	18.4%	15.0%
	2007	18.0%	12.5%
No Health Insurance	2012	7.9%	15.4%
	2007	9.3%	14.7%